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Call No.: AF-480616, Incl. 7

BOOK.

Author: ZHOKHOVSKII, M.K.

Full Title: TECHNIQUES OF MEASURING PRESSURE AND RARIFICATION Transliterated Title: (Tekhnika izmereniia davleniia i razriazheniia

Publishing Data

Originating Agency: Committee dealing with measures and measuring instruments at the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

State Publishing House of Scientific-Technical Literature on

Publishing House: Machine Building.

No. pp.: 270 Date: 1952.

No. copies: 6,000

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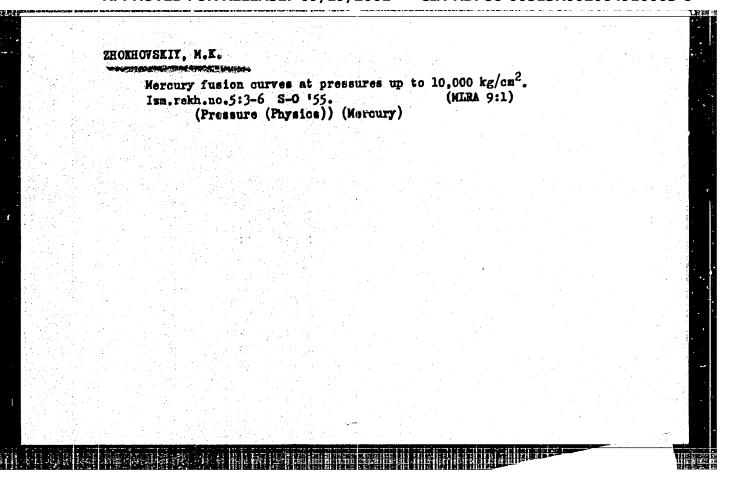
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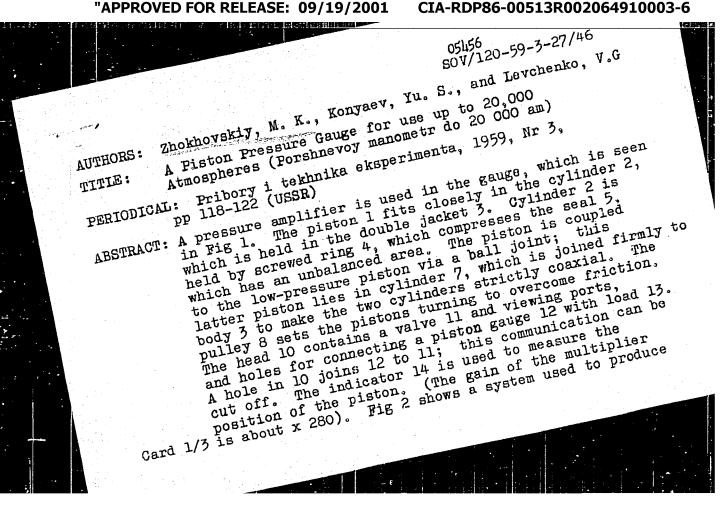
Coverage:

The book describes the theories of various apparatuses and devices for measuring pressure and rarification; also, describes the construction characteristics of major components, methods of calibration, testing, and operation. Data on the following types of apparatuses given: apparatus with liquids, piston monometers, spring apparatus, and combined electrical monometers.

Furpose: A book for operation and testing engineers; and, a textbook for students studying the science of measurement.

경기를 보고 있다는 것이다. 19 일본 기계를 보고 있다.	Card 2/2		G000G031				
Full Title:	TECHNIQUES	OF MEASURING	Pressure	Call No.: AND RARIFICAT	AF-480616,		
Facilities: No. Russian Re Available: A.	None.	20					





05456 SOV/120-59-3-27/46

A Piston Pressure Gauge for use up to 20,000 Atmospheres

20,000 atm and to measure it exactly. The gauge 1 is coupled through a junction block 2 to a pressure amplifier 3, which is fed at low pressure by the unit 4, which includes a pump, a vessel holding liquid, a gauge, valves, and connecting tubes. The booster unit 5 produces the initial high pressure by means of another working fluid; this unit is shut off by means of the hydraulically operated valve 6. The screw press 7 adjusts the height of the piston and operates valve 6. Gauge 8 and valve 9 are used to measure the pressure produced by 7. The block 2 contains a calibrated manganin pressure gauge 10 on the high-pressure side, Glycerol containing 40% glycol is used as the main working fluid; it has an initial viscosity of 1.65 poise, does not crystallize, and has only a small pressure coefficient of viscosity. Fig 3 shows how the speed of the piston varies with pressure when the piston is properly lapped into the cylinder. The constants of the apparatus are given at the top right corner of p 121. The last part deals with some tests made to ensure that plastic deformation is absent at the highest pressure.

Card 2/3

05456 SOV/120-59-3-27/46

A Piston Pressure Gauge for use up to 20,000 Atmospheres

3 figures and 11 references, 7 of which are Russian, 2 English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziki sverkhvysokikh davleniy
AN SSSR (Laboratory of High-Pressure Physics, Academy
of Sciences of the USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 15, 1958

Card 3/3

24 (8)

AUTHORS:

Zhokhovskiy, M.K., Razumikhin, V.N., Zolotykh, Ye.V., Eurova, L.L.

TITLE:

A Thermodynamic Scale of High Pressures up to 25,000

kg/cm²

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 11, pp 26-29

ABSTRACT:

This article is based on a previous publication of the aforementioned authors \sqrt{R} ef 1/. At that time the authors investigated the curve of melting mercury up to 20,000 kg/cm². They applied it for solving the problem of a high pressure scale. They confirmed experimentally that the extrapolation of the equation of the curve of melting mercury (on which the thermodynamic scale of pressure is base) is permissible up to 20,000 kg/cm² with an accuracy of 0.4-0.8%. In this article, the authors present the results of new investigations in a pressure range extended to 25,000 kg/cm². The equipment for the experimental determination of the phase equilibrium of mercury and the methods of determining

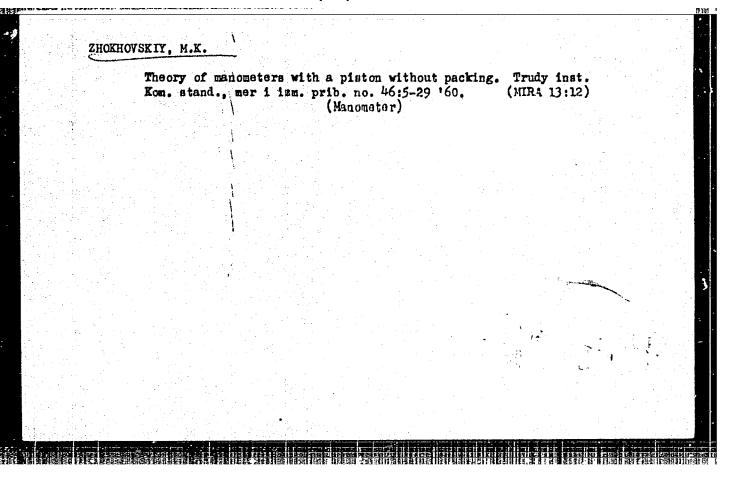
Card 1/2

06181 SOV/115-59-11-9/36

A Thermodynamic Scale of High Pressures up to 25,000 kg/cm2

the aquilibrium pressures and temperatures in the new pressure range up to 25,000 kg/cm², remained the same as in /Ref 1/. The thermodynamic scale of pressures was extended to 25,000 kg/cm² with an accuracy of ± 0.5%. A group of reference resistance pressure gages was developed which reproduce the thermodynamic scale of pressures within the aforementioned limits and with the aforementioned accuracy. A device was developed which may be used for transferring the values of the pressure scale to any device of high pressure engineering. This device consists of manually and mechanically operated hydraulic pumps, pressure multiplicators to 6000 and 25,000 kg/cm² and the necessary valve system as shown in Fig 2. In the interval between 5000 and 25,000 kg/cm², any intermediate value may be produced. There are 1 diagram, 1 graph, 1 table, and 3 Soviet references.

Card 2/2



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AUTHOR:	Zhokhovskiy, M.K.	
ritle:	Corrections of piston manometers caused by the influence of high pressures	
PERIODIGAL:	Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 9, 1961, 98, abstract 9 B729 (Tr. in-tov kom-ta standartov, mer izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, 1960, no. 46(106). 30-42)	115 × 115 ×
of the manome deduction of	In the process of measuring high pressures (of the 0 - 20000 kg/cm ²) by piston manometers it is necessary ctions owing to the deformation of the piston system ter. The paper gives mathematical analysis and the a formula for calculating the magnitude of such correct ometers with a packless piston in a cylinder with back without back pressure, also for manometers with single without piston. It is established that the correctification of the piston in the correctification of the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the piston of the pressure of the piston of the pressure of the piston of the	
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S/123/61/000/014/035/045 A004/A101

AUTHOR:

Zhokhovskiy, M.K.

TITLE:

Thermodynamic method of reproduction of superhigh pressures

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 14, 1961, 8, abstract 14E57 ("Tr., in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri

Sov. Min. SSSR", 1960, no. 46 (106), 68 - 80)

TEXT: The author substantiates the possibility of producing a thermodynamic pressure scale based on the equilibrium state of the liquid and solid phase of substances at a definite temperature and corresponding pressure. The author presents formulae describing the dependence of the critical temperature on the pressure for mercury, as well as experimental data confirming the correctness of the constants of this equation, and also the curves of the dependence of the specific melting energy on the temperature of various substances at pressures of up to 12,000 kgf/cm², and of the dependence of the specific melting energy on the pressure. A new form of the Simon equation is suggested and an interpretation of the physical significance of its constants is given. Tables of the

Card 1/2

Thermodynamic method ...

8/123/61/000/014/035/045 A004/A101

values of c-constant are given (ratio of the specific energy increment to the pressure increment) for various substances at pressures up to 12,000 kgf/cm² through every 1,000 kgf/cm². The conservation of the permanence of the c-consents. The extrapolation of the equation to realize the thermodynamic scale in the range exceeding 20,000 kgf/cm² is based on the physical interpretation of the constant and its analytic expression in terms of the melting parameter.

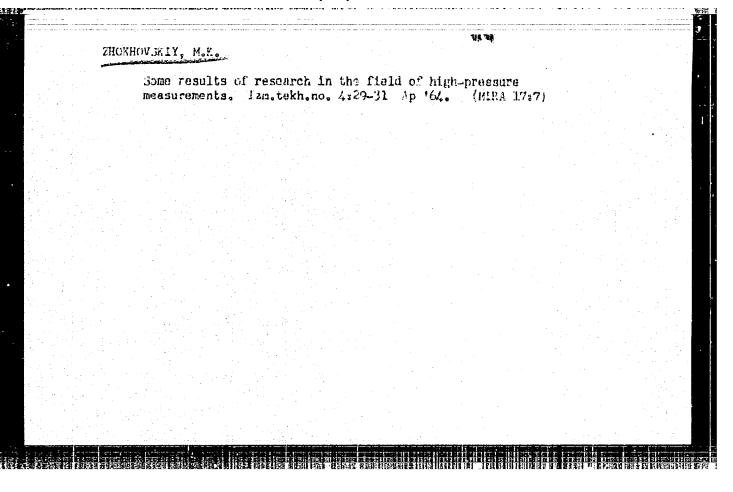
K. Perchikhin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ZHOKHOVSKIY, M.K.; BAKHVALOVA, V.V.

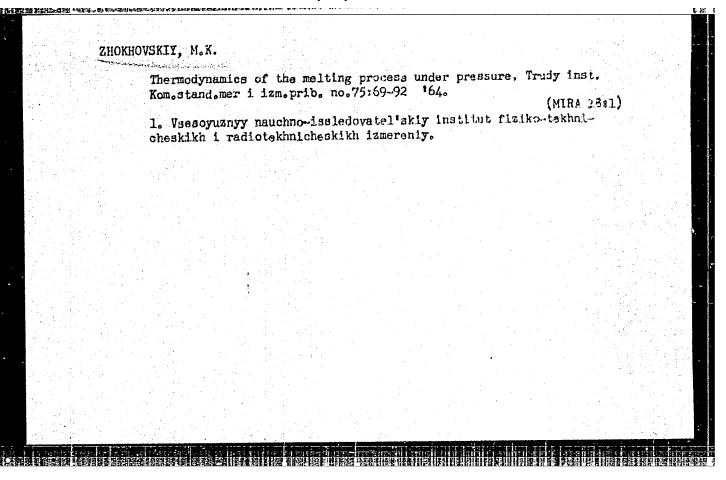
Errors due to defromations of piston manomoters at pressures up to 10,000 kg-kt/cm². Izm.tekh. no.12:23-26 D '61. (MiRA 15:1) (Manometer)



ZHOKHOVSKIT, M.K.; BOCDENOV, V.S.

Experimental delemination of volume jump on the melting of benzeno and nitrobenzene under pressure up to 10,000 kg/cm². Zhurafiz,khim. 39 no.10:2520-2525 0 165. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Vsasoyuznyy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i raqiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy. Submitted August 4, 1964.



BAKHVALOVA, V.V.; ZHOKHOVSKIY, M.K.

Experimen'a investigation of deformation errors f piston manometers at pressures up to 10,000 kgf/cm². Trudy inst.Kom.stand.mer i izm.prib. no.75:9-27 164.

Manometer with an effective piston area inalterable by pressure.

[MIRA 18:1]

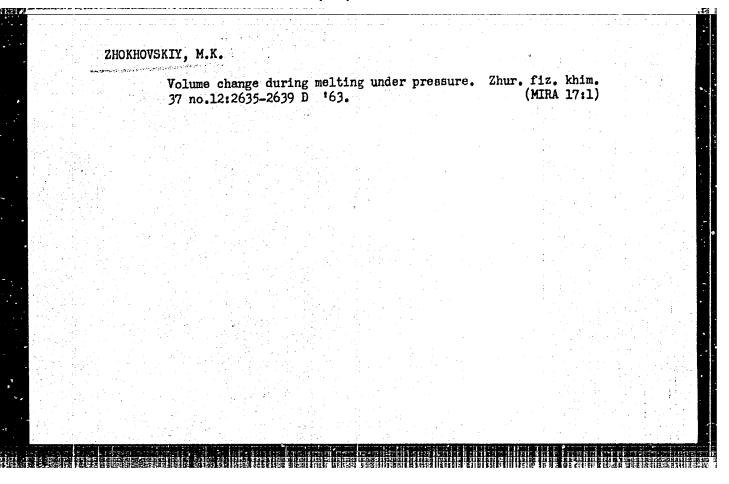
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy.

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High pressure differential resistance manometer. Trudy inst. Kom. stand.mer 1 izm. prib. no.75:55-59 164.	
(MIRA 3823) ()	
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ZHOKHOVSKIY, M.K.; BAKHVALOVA, V.V.

Investigating a manometer with a pressure resistant effective piston surface. Izm. tekh. no.3:24-27 Mr 164 (MIRA 17:8)

Thermodynamics of melting under pressure.	Zhur. fiz. khim. 38	:"
no.1:33-40 Ja'64.	(MIRA 17:2)	
1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovateliskiy in cheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy.	stitut fiziko-tekhni-	



ACCESSION MR: AP4011437

s/0076/64/038/001/0033/0040

AUTHOR: Zhokhovskiy, M.K. (Moscow)

TITLE: Thermolynamics of melting under pressure

SOURCE: Zhurnal fiz. khim, v. 38, no. 1, 1964, 33-40

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamics, internal energy change, enthalpy, entropy, free energy, compressibility, thermal expansion, heat capacity, thermodynamic expressions, melting, melting curve

ABSTRACT: Expressions were obtained for the change in the thermodynamic parameters along the melting curve. In these expressions p = pressure; T = temperature; $\lambda = latent$ heat of fusion; dv = change in volume; p_0 , T_0 , λ_0 and dv_0 corresponding values at the triple point; λ and λ constants. For change in internal energy:

$$\Delta U = \lambda_0 \left[\left(\frac{T}{T_0} \right)^c \left(1 - \frac{1}{c} \right) + \frac{1}{c} \right] e^{-b (T/T_0 - 1)}.$$

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR:		
	$\Delta U = \left[\frac{\lambda_0}{\Delta v_0} + (c - 1) p\right] \Delta v_0 e^{-b} \left[\left(\frac{cp + \lambda_0 / \Delta v_0}{\lambda_0 / \Delta v_0}\right)^{1/6} - 1 \right]$	
ror enthalpy:	$\Delta \chi = \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\Delta \nu_0} + cp\right) \Delta \nu_0 e^{-b} \left[\left(\frac{\lambda_0 / \Delta \nu_0 + cp}{\lambda_0 / \Delta \nu_0}\right)^{1/6} - 1 \right],$	
for entropy:	$\Delta S = \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\Delta v_0}\right)^{1/c} \left(\frac{\lambda_0}{\Delta v_0} + cp\right)^{1-1/c} \frac{\Delta v_0}{T_0} e^{-b \left[\left(\frac{\lambda_0/\Delta v_0 + cp}{\lambda_0/\Delta v_0}\right)^{1/c} - 1\right]},$	
for free ener	PSY: $\Delta F = -p \Delta v_0 e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\lambda_0 / \Delta v_0 + \ell p}{\lambda_0 / \Delta v_0} \right)^{1/2} - 1 \right]}.$	
endium and a	namic functions have extremes. Experimentaline are in good agreement with theory relating the differences in compressit	. Expressions
Card 2/4		

ACCESSION NR: AP4011437

thermal expansions ($\Delta \alpha$, $\Delta \beta$) or the liquid and solid phases with the differences in heat capacities:

$$^{F}\Delta C_{p} = \Delta \chi \left[\frac{a-1}{T} - \frac{b}{T_{0}} + \frac{\Delta \beta}{\Delta v} \right].$$

$$\Delta C_p = \lambda_0 \left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^c e^{-b} \left(T/T_0-1\right) \left[\frac{c-1}{T} - \frac{b}{T_0} + \frac{\Delta\beta}{\Delta v_0} e^{b} \left(T/T_0-1\right)\right].$$

$$\Delta C_p = \frac{\lambda_0}{\Delta v_0} \left(\frac{T}{T_0}\right)^c \frac{1}{T} \left[\left(c - 1 - 2b \frac{T}{T_0}\right) \Delta v_0 e^{-b} \left(T/T_0 - 1\right) - \Delta \alpha \frac{\lambda_0}{\Delta v_0} \left(T/T_0\right)^c \right].$$

A differential equation for the melting curve expressed through these differences was derived:

$$\frac{dp}{dT} = -\frac{1}{\Delta\alpha} \left[\frac{b}{T_0} \Delta v_0 e^{-b(T/T_0-1)} + \Delta \beta \right].$$

Orig. art. has: 37 equations and 5 rigures.

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4011437

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuzniy*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut riziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (All Union Scientiric Research Institute of Physico-technological and Radiotechnological Measurements)

SUEMITTED: 13Ju162 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

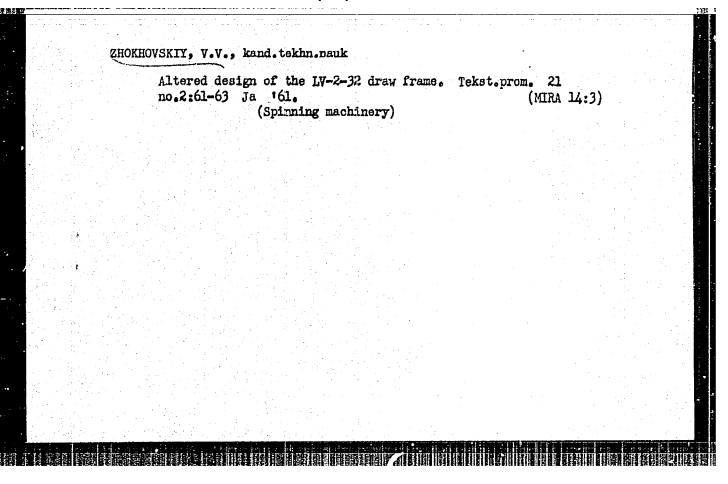
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ZHOKHOVSKIY, Vsevolod Vatslavovich: MARASULOV, Sharif Rasulovich;
VARSHAVSKATA, L.V., 186.; EISHYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.

[Assembly and installation of machinery in cotton-spinning factories] Montash mashin khlokopriadil'nogo proizvodstva.

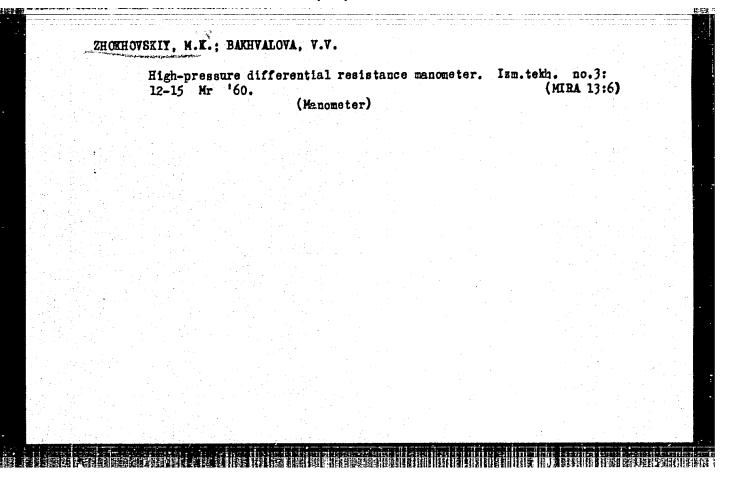
Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 239 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Cotton machinery)



New				
no.	5:55-60 160.	ng. Izv.vyz.ucheb.zav.	(MIRA 13:11)	
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Apparatus for determining the degree of sliver and roving. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;t	straightness of the fiber in ekh.tekst.prom. no.2:46-50 (MIRA 13:11)
l. Tashkentskiy tekstil'nyy institut. (Spinning machinery)	(Textile fibers-Testing)
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5/115/60/000/03/007/031 D005/D005

Zhokhovskiy, M.K., Bakhvalova, V.V.

High-Pressure Resistance Differential Pressure Gauge AUTHOR:

Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1960, Nr 3, pp 12-15 (USSR) TITLE:

The article contains the description of a differential FERIODICAL:

pressure gauge 3 (Figure 1) whose application was treated previously by M.K. Zhokhovskiy / Ref 1 /, as well as some investigations carried out with this gage. It ABSTRACT: consists of two transmitters and two resistance coils, both ends of which are lead out through conical electric inlets, the cavities holdingthe coils being connected to the sources of high-pressures, whose difference is to

be measured. The coils are connected to a bridge circuit with a compensating arm (Figure 2). The differential pressure gauge can be used for direct measurements of

each separate pressure, as well as for indirect determi-

Card 1/2

visions per , 1 table, and

PELEASE: 09/19/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R0020649

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S/115/60/000/03/007/031 D002/D002

High-Fressure Resistance Differential Pressure Gauge

nation of the difference of the pressures. Its characteristic feature is that it can measure very small differances of high pressures, e.g. used with the usual bridge circuit and a conventional galvanometer it can determine differences of 0.2 kg/cm² at pressures of 7000 kg/cm². The sensitivity of the device is such that a resistance change of 0.01 ohm causes a swing of 160 divisions on the scale, i.e. 4.2 divisions per 1 kg/cm². There are 2 diagrams, 1 graph, 1 table, and

Card 2/2

THOWHOVENIV Mikhail Konstantinovich; LOSKUTOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; ALAVERDOV, Ya.C., red.izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[Theory and design of instruments with unsealed pistons] Teoriia i reschet priborov s neuplothennym porshnem. Moskva, Gos.nauchnotekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 203 p. (MIRA 12:12) (Measuring instruments) (Pistons)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002064910003-6

28(2) AUTHOR:

Zhokhovskiy, M. K.

S07/115-59-8-6/33

TITLE:

A Pressure Gage With an Effective Piston Area Remain-

ing Unchanged by Pressure.

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 8, pp 14-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author investigates analytically the conditions under which the effective area of an unsealed pressure gage piston is not influenced by pressure.
V. N. Samoylov / Ref 1 / analysed possibilities of designing pressure gages with pistons whose surfaces remained unchanged when measuring pressures. He showed that a constant piston surface may be realized only with a differential piston, while a solution of this problem is difficult or impossible with other systems. Based on his previous publications [Ref 2, 37, the author of this paper attempts to achieve a more general approach to this problem by investigating the theory of unsealed pistons. He established that equal pressures acting on the outside of a solid cylinder, or on the outside and the inside of a hollow cylinder produce displacements identical in magnitude and direction. The author concluded that the dis-

Card 1/3

SOV/115-59-8-6/33

A Pressure Gage With an Effective Piston Area Remaining Unchanged by Pressure

placements of the piston radius and of the inner radius of the cylinder, which are about equal, will be identical, if the cylinder will be loaded symmetrically by equal pressures acting on its inside and outside. He shows a diagram of a piston system complying with the aforementioned conditions. The piston (1) is tightly fitted to a cylindrical insert (2) which is ground into the housing (3) and secured by a nut (4). The cylindrical insert contains radial holes (5) which serve equalizing the pressures in the gap between the piston and the insert and in the gap between the insert and the housing. The author expects that the pressure distributions will be identical on either side of the insert surfaces with a steady-state motion. The solution recommended for this problem is applicable in any system consisting of a plain piston and a conventional cylinder, but it may be also used for any other piston system. Future investigations will show in which way this

Card 2/3

A Pressure Gage With an Effective Piston Area Remaining Unchanged by Pressure

system may be realized in practice. There are 1 diagram and 3 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

507/115-59-7-7/33

25(1), 28(2)

AUTHOR:

Zhokhovskiy, M.K.

TITLE:

The Experimental Error Determination of Piston Manometers at High

Pressures

PERIODICAL:

Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 11-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In three publications (Ref.1,2,3), the author investigated theoretically the errors of all kinds of piston manometers, caused by deformation of the pistons and the cylinders. A solution of this very complicated problem may be given by some approximation and therefore, experimental investigations are required. The correction formulas for different systems of piston manometers up to 2,500 kg/cm² were satisfactorily confirmed by experiments of V.N. Samoylov, (Ref.4). In this paper, solutions previously obtained are investigated experimentally for an essentially expanded pressure range. Presently, there are no manometers available whose components are not subjected to pressure deformations. Only indirect test methods may be used, since direct comparison of the manometer under investigation with such gages is not possible. In this pa-

Card 1/3

SOV/115-59-7-7/33

The Experimental Error Determination of Piston Manometers at High Pressures

per, the author applied the method of comparing the readings of two manometers by means of a special differential device. These experimental results may be used for determining the error difference which is caused by the deformation of the piston systems of the manometers to be compared. The aforementioned error of each manometer is known from theoretical calculations and, consequently, there is a possibility of connecting experimental and theoretical data. Fig.1 shows the principal parts of the experimental device. Each riston manometer is connected with its own multiplicator and one manganin manometer. The manganin manometers are connected by a valve in such a way that they may communicate if the valve is open. When the valve is closed they work separately. In this case, each manganin manometer will have the same pressure which must be determined by its corresponding piston manometer. The coils of the manganin manometers are connected to a bridge circuit in such a way that the galvanometer records directly their resistance differences. This means that the manganin manometers form a differential circuit. The tests are performed in the following way: Pressure is applied to one of the piston manometers

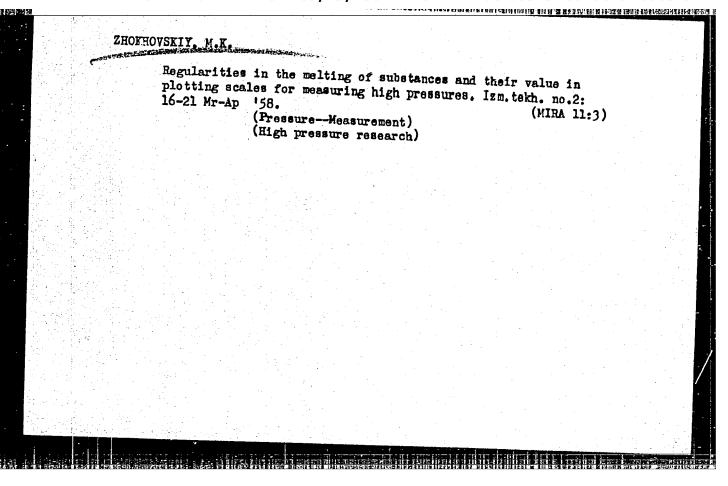
Card 2/3

SOV/115-59-7-7/33

The Experimental Error Determination of Piston Manometers at High Pressures

and the reading of the bridge circuit is fixed. Then the valve is used for interrupting the communication between the two manganin manometers. Both manometers are brought into equilibrium by means of the multiplicators. If the pressures created by each piston manometer are equal, then the bridge will show the previous reading. In case a pressure difference arises because of different piston system deformations, the reading of the bridge will change and the errors of the manometers to be compared are found from the differences of the new and the previous galvanometer readings. An equal-arm bridge is used with Ro = 100om. Using the aforementioned arrangement, the author investigated various types of highpressure piston manometers at pressures of 1,000-7,000 kg/cm2. In In table 2, he presents a comparison between experimental and calculated data. These data show that the deformation error differences of manometers at pressures of 5,000-7,000 kg/cm²; generally show an adequate coindicence with calculated data. As a rule, deviations are of accidential character and insignificant in magnitude. There is 1 diagram, 2 tables, 3 graphs and 4 Soviet refer-

Card 3/3



ZHOKHOVSKIY, M. K.

Tekhnika izmereniia davleniia i razrezheniia. Moskva, Mashigiz, 1950. 183 p. illus.

At head of title; Komitet po delam mer i izmerital'nykh priborov.

(Technique of measuring pressure and rarefaction.)

DLC: QC165.25

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

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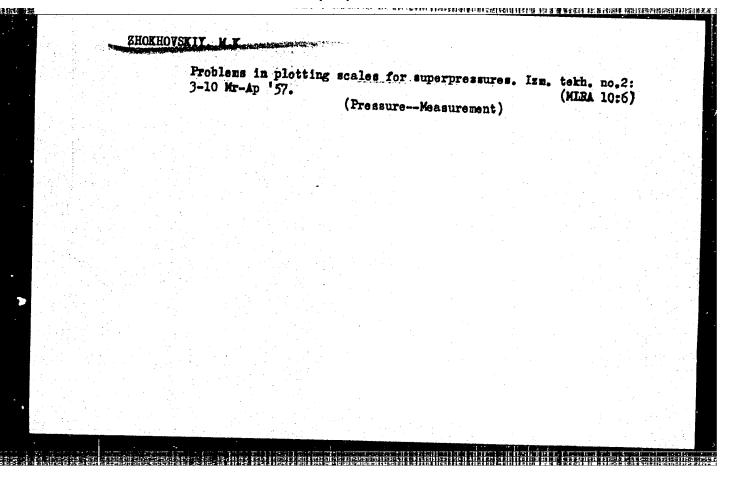
CIA-RDP86-00513R002064910003-6

ZZOKHOVSKIY, N.K.; RAZUMIKHIN, V.N.

Mercury melting curves in the ranges up to 20,000 kg. in sec. per cm² used for plotting scales in measuring high pressures, Ism. tekh. no.4:43-47 Jl-Ag '57.

(Mercury) (Manometer)

(Manometer)



PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/3478

Zhokhovskiy, Mikhail Konstantinovich

Teoriya i raschet priborov s neuplotnennym porshnem (Theory and Design of Instruments with Unsealed Piston) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1959. 203 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Reviewer: V.I. Loskutov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Ed. M.P. Volarovich, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: Ya.G. Alaverdov; Tech. Ed.: A.F. Uvurova; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine Building and Instrument Making (Mashgiz): N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for engineers, scientists and students engaged in the study, design, or testing of instruments equipped with pistons.

COVERAGE: The book presents the theory and practical application of instruments employing a free-piston system, e.g., manometers, vacuum gauges, barometers, hydraulic testing apparatus, dynamometers, various types of scale, hardness gauges, etc. The free (unsealed) pistons described here are employed in high-pressure hydraulic actuators and gas compressors wherever a high output force is essential,

Card 1/5

Theory and Design of Instruments with Unsealed Piston SOV/3478		
and also in various types of control- and servo-mechanisms designed to large output power by a low-power force. There are 85 figures, 22 table 61 references, of which 37 are Soviet, and the remainder German and Eng.	control es, and	
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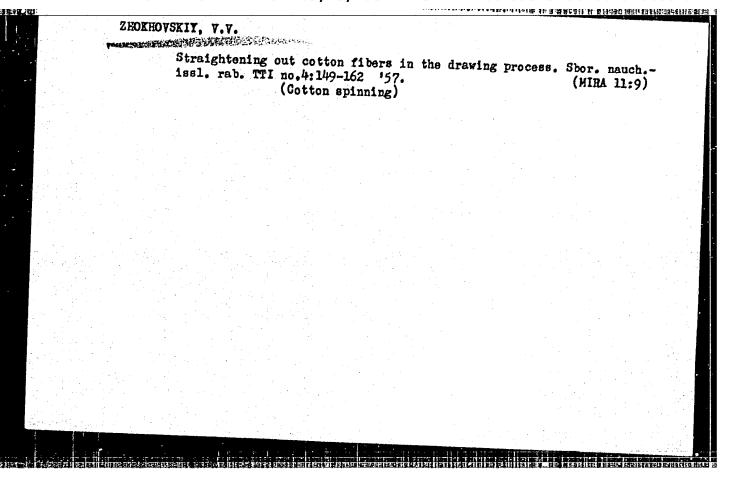
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ZHOKHOYSKIY, O.V., inzhener; KATSENELENBOGEN, A.M., starshiy master.

New high-speed warp knitting muchine. Log.prom. 15 no.5:24-27 My '55.

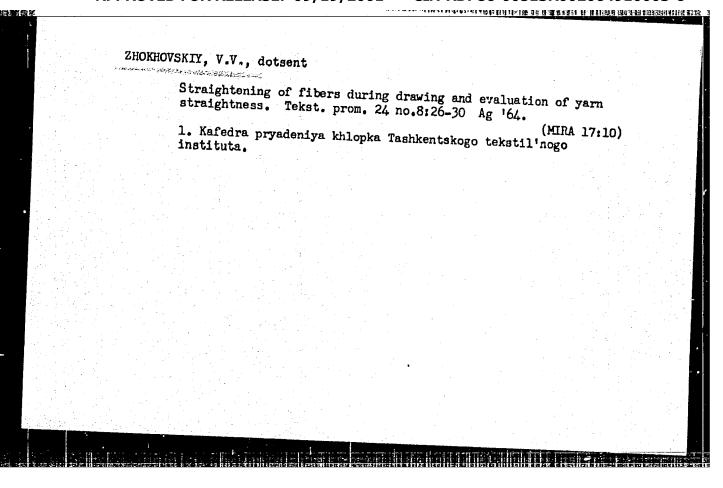
(Knitting machines)

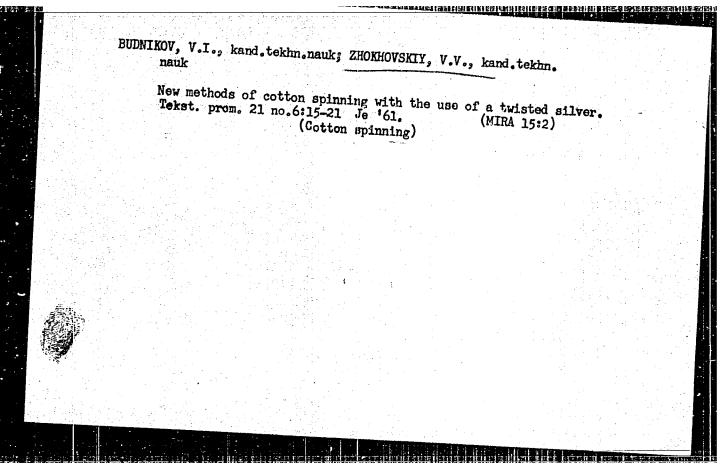
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 ZHOKHOVSKIY, V. V., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the process of straightening out cotton fiber when stretching, and determination of the optimal parameters of the process in order to provide maximum straightening of the fiber". Tashkent, 1959. 20 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Textile Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 136)

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ZHOKIN, Aleksey Gavrilovich; BYCHKOVA, O.V., red.; KOROBOVA, N.D., tekhm. red.

[Training the trade-union activist group in an enterprise]
Obuchenie profsoiuznogo aktiva na predpriiatii. Moskva,
Profizdat, 1963. 61 p. (Bibliotechka profsoiuznogo aktivista, no.24(72))

(MIRA 17:3)

COUNTRY CATEGORY ABS. JOUR.	#-8 : Bulgaria : RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No. 79126
AUTHOR INST. TITLE ORIG. PUB. ABSTRACT	: Ivanov, D. G., Gochev, V. M., and Zholakova, D.S. : Not given : The Extraction of Potassium from Alkaline Syenite from a Deposit Near Svidnya Village, Sofia Oblast by the Hydrothermal Process : Khimiya i Industrya (Bulgaria), 30, No 5, 139- 142 (1958) : The possibility of extracting potassium from eyenites with high alkalies content has been eyenites with high alkalies content has been established. The syenites are mixed with GaO and water and treated for 6 hrs in an autoclave under a pressure of 20 atm. The oxides of potas- sium and aluminum which rans into solution during sium and aluminum which rans into solution during the decomposition of the syenites are separated by carbonation with the formation of CaCO, con- taining small amounts of Al ₂ O ₃ . The soluble carbonates of K and Na are converted to other
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- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Millet
- 7. Growing high yields of proso millet. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 5, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl

AUTHOR:

Card 1/2

A.A. Zholdak, Engineer

50V/129-59-5-14/17

TITLE:

Bright Isothermal Hardening of Springs made of the Steel 50KhFA (Svetlaya izotermicheskaya zakalka pruzhin iz

stali 50KhFA)

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i Termicheskaya Obrabotka Metallov, 1959, Nr 5, p 57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Bright Isothermal hardening has a number of advantages compared to ordinary hardening in oil and water followed by tempering. In the case of bright hardening the surface of the components remains clean and it is not necessary to clean off any scale. Furthermore there is less warping, which eliminates the necessity of grinding and lapping of components. Bright isothermal hardening is extensively used for normal bolts and fine components made of the steel 30KhGSA. The author of this paper established the following regime of bright hardening for springs made of wire from 50KhFA steel: the springs are heated in a salt bath (100% Kel) to 860 ± 100C, and held at that temperature for 2.5 minutes plus 1/3 minute for each mm of the wire diameter. Following that the wire is cooled in a bath consisting of 100% NaOH + 5.8% Na2CO3

Bright Isothermal Hardening of Springs made of the Steel 50KhFA at 330 ± 5°C; this alkali bath is intensively mixed during the process by steerer or by compressed air. The springs remain in the bath for 20 to 30 minutes. If a yellow hue and an oxide film appear at the surface of the springs the bath is deoxidized with potassium ferrocyanide (0.2 to 0.1% of the weight of the bath). On removing the springs from the alkaline bath they are cooled in water at 60 to 80 °C. Then they are passivated in a 2 to 5% aqueous solution of NaNO2 for a duration of 10 to 15 minutes and, following that, the springs are dried at 100 to 150 °C. After treating the springs in accordance with this regime the springs have a bright surface (see photo). After repeated static tests for a duration of 200 hours no residual deformation or cracks were detected. This is a complete translation. There is 1 photo.

ZHOLDAK, S. A.

Zholdak; S. A. "Drying by infra-red rays," Sudostroyeniye, 1948, No. 6, p. 24-26

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

28(1); 25(1)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/2010

Zholdak, Sergey Afanas yevich, Yakov Takovlevich Lychagin, and Vitaliy
Semenovich Popov

- Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya elektroelementov dlya elektroavtonaticheskikh ustroystv (Manufacturing Processes for Electric Elements of Automatic Electric Systems)
 Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959, 423 p. Errata slip inserted, 6,000 copies printed.
- Reviewers: N.N. Ushakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, and M.M. Zil'bersheyd, Engineer; Ed.: S.A. Abaza, Engineer; Managing Ed.: A.I. Sokolov; Ed. of Publishing House: G.F. Loseva; Tech. Ed.: V.P. Rozhin.
- PURPOSE: This book may be useful to engineers and technicians by helping them solve practical problems they meet in their plants, and also for vuz students concerned with the production of electrical elements of automatic electric apparatus.
- COVERAGE: The authors discuss the design problems and manufacturing of electric small-size machines used in automatic electric systems. They describe selsyn generators and motors, mag-slips, servomotors and rotary transformers, and modern methods for manufacturing the parts of these machines. They also discuss

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the outlook for improving manufacturing meth written by S.A. Zholdak, chapters 2, 3, 4, 5 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15 by V.S. Popov. The auth M.M. Zil'bersheyd, and S.A. Abaz. There are and 1 English (translated into Russian).	, 6, 12 by Ya. Ya. Lychagin and ors thank N.N. Ushakov,
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[Technology of the manufacture of small gyroscopic motors] Tekhnologiia izgotovleniia malogaboritnykh giromotorov. Leningrad, Gos. soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit-promyshl., 1961. 266 p. (MIRA 14:7)
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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5801

Zholdak, Sergey Afanas yevich

Tekhnologiya izgotovleniya malogabaritnykh giromotorov (The Manufacture of Miniature Gyromotors) Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1961. 266 p. 4200 copies printed.

Reviewer: P. I. Bulovskiy; Scientific Ed.: V. A. Pavlov; Eu.: Ye. N. Shaurak; Tech. Ed.: R. K. Tsal.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel in the instrument industry; it may also be useful to students specializing in instrument building in schools of higher education and secondary technical schools.

COVERAGE: Problems encountered in manufacturing parts and subassemblies for miniature gyromotors are discussed. Attention is also given to the assembling and testing of gyromotors. Tools and equipment which provide for a high degree of manufacturing accuracy are described. The presentation of material in the book follows the sequence of operations used at the machining of parts and assembly of gyromotor subunits. Advanced manu-

Card 1/7-

	SOV/5801
facturing processes are discussed and recommend application to production are given. No person There are 37 references: 33 Soviet and 4 Engli	
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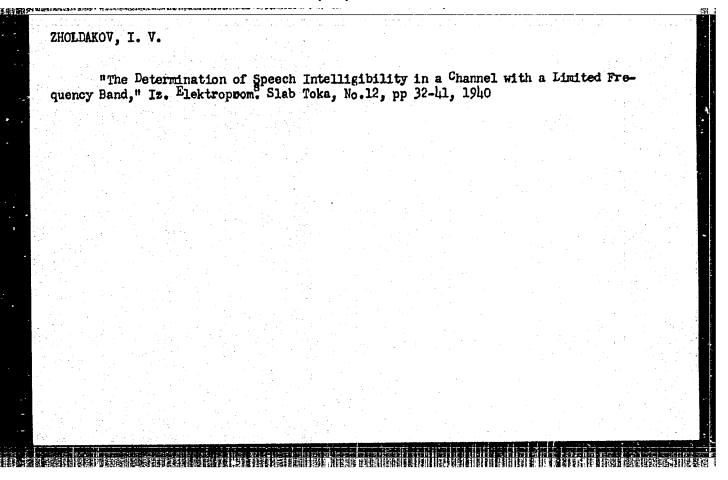
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TSIBULEVSKIY, P.I., red.

[Repair of miniature electric machines of automatic systems] Remont elektricheskikh mikromashin avtomaticheskikh ustroistv. Moskva, Energiia, 1965. 255 p. (MIRA 18:2)

GRIGOR'YEVA, V.V.; ZHOLDAKOV, A.A.

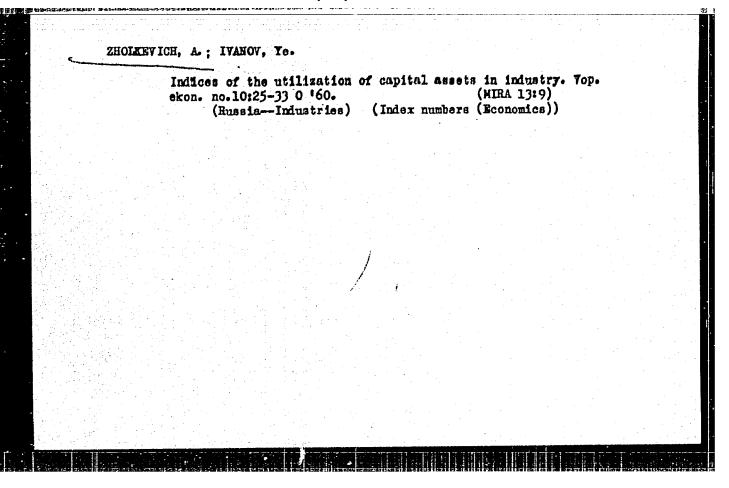
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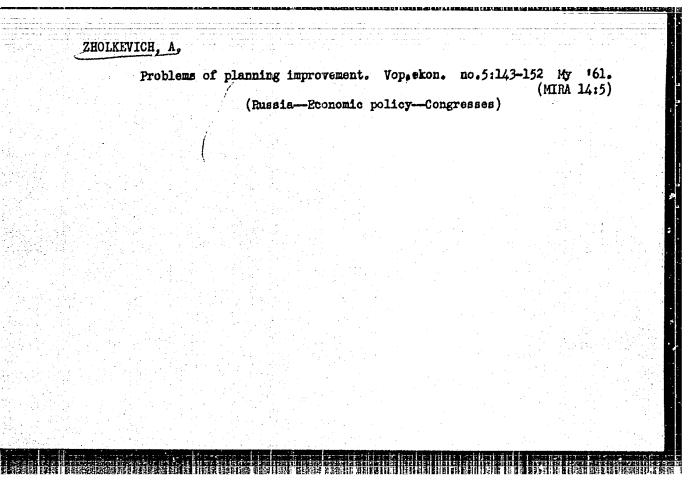
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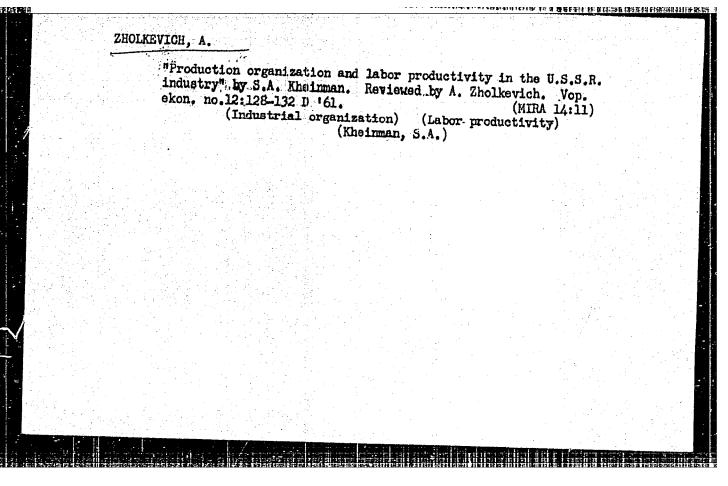


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자연 (1997년 - 1997년 - 19	가 있다. 그러면 있는 것이 있습니다. 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그는 그를 보고 있다. 2016년 2월 - 1982년 1983년 2월 2일 18일 - 19일 - 19
후 교육으로 하시다. 그는 그라고 전하 현실하는 기계도 하시고 있다는 기교로	사용 경영 사용 경영 시간 경영 보고 있는 것이 되는 것이 되었다. 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그
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	수 있는데 문화 공항 문화를 받았다. 이름 사람들은 이름이 하는데 그리지 않는데 그렇게 되었다.
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그렇게 얼마나 하는데 하는데 하는데 없다.	공항공단 교통 이번 특별한 하는 사람들은 이 그는 이 학생들은 그 그래 가는 회사를 받았다.







2HOLIK, A.P.

ANDON'YEV, V.L.; BAUM, V.A.; BAUMGARTEN, N.K.; BERREIN, V.D.; BIRYUKOV, I.K.; BIRYUKOV, S.M.; BLOKHIN, S.I.; BOROVOY, G.A.; BULLEY, M.Z.; BURAKOV, N.A.; VERTSATZER, B.A.; VOVK, G.M.; VORMAN, B.A.; VOSHCHININ, A.P.; GALAKTIONOV, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; GENKIN, Ye.M.; GIL'DENBIAT, Ya.D., kand. tekhn. nank; GINZBUHG, M.M.; GIKBOV, P.S.; GODES, R.G.; GORBACHEV. V.N.; CEZHIB, B.V.; GREKULOV, L.F., kand, s.-kh. nauk; ORODZENSKAYA, I.Ya.; DANILOV, A.G.; DMITRIYEV, I.G.; DMITRIYENKO, Yu.D.; DOBROKHOTOV, D.D.; DUBININ, L.G.; DUNDUKOV, M.D.; ZHOLIK A.P.; ZMAKEVICH, D.K.; ZIMAREV, Yo.V.; ZIMASKOV, S.V.; ZUBRIK, K.M.; KARANOV, I.F.; KNYAZEV, S.N.; KOLEGAYEV, N.M.; KOMAREVSKIY, V.T.; KOSENKO, V.P.; KORENISTOV, D.V.; KOSTROV, I.H.; KOTLYARSKIY, D.M.; KRIVSKIY, M.N.; KUZNETSOV, A.Ya.; LAGAR'KOV, N.I.; LGALOV, V.G.; LIKHACHEV, V.P.; LOGUNOV, P.I.; MATSKEVICH, K.F.; MEL'NICHENKO. K.I.; MENDELEVICH, I.R.; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MUSIYAVA, R.N.; NATANSON, A.V.; NIKITIN, M.V.; OVES, I.S.; OGUL'NIK, G.R.; OSIPOV, A.D.; OSMER, N.A.; FETROV, V.I.; PERYSHKIN, G.A., prof.; P'YANKOVA, Ye.V.; RAPOPORT, Ya.D.; REMEZOV, N.P.; ROZANOV, M.P., kand. biol. nauk; ROCHEGOV, A.G.; RUBINCHIK, A.M.; RYBCHEVSKIY, V.S.; SADCHIKOV, A.V.; SEMENTSOV, V.A.; SIDENKO, P.M.; SINYAVSKAYA, V.T.; SITAROVA, M.N.; SUSNOVIKOV, K.S.; STAVITSKIY, Ye.A.: STOLYAROV, B.P. [deceased]: SUDZILOVSKIY, A.O.: SYRTSOVA, Ye.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; FILIPPSKIY, V.P.; KHALTURIN. A.D.; TSISHEVSKIY, P.M.; CHMRKASOV, M.I.; CHERNYSHEV, A.A.; CHUSOVITIN, N.A.; SHESTOPAL, A.O.; SHEEHTER, P.A.; SHISHKO, G.A.; SHCHERBINA, I.N.; MWCHLI, F.F.; YAKOBSON, A.G.; YAKUBOV, P.A., ARKHANGKLISKIY, (Continued on next card)

Ye.A., retsenzent, red.; AKHUTIN, A.N., retsenzent, red.; BALASHOV, Yu.S., retsenzent, red.; BARABANOV, V.A., retsenzent, red.; BATUNER, P.D., retsenzent, red.; BORODIN, P.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; VALUTSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; GRIGOR YEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; GUBIN, M.F.

Card 2.

ANDON'YEV, V.L... (continued)

red.; VALUTSKIY, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; GRIGOR'YEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; GUBIN, M.F., retsenzent, red.; GUDAYEV, I.N., retsenzent, red.; YERMOLOV, A.I., kand, tekhn, nauk, retsenzent, red.; KARAULOV, B.F., retsenzent, red .; KRITSKIY, S.N., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; LIKIN, V.V., retsenzent, red.; IUKIN, V.V., retsenzent, red.; IUSKIN, Z.D., retsenzent, red.; MATRIROSOV, A.Kh., retsenzent, red.; MENDELBYEV. D.M., retsenzent, red.; MENKEL!, M.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; CBREZKOV, S.S., retsenzent, red.; PETRASHEN', P.N., retsenzent, red.; POLYAKOV, L.M., retsenzent, red.; RUHYANTSEV, A.M., retsenzent, red.; RYABCHIKOV, Ye.I., retsenzent, red.; STASHNKOV, N.G., retsenzent, red.; TAKANAYEV, P.F., retsenzent, red.; TARANOVSKIY, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent, red.; TIZDEL', R.R., retsenzent, red.; FROOROV, Ye.M., retsenzent, red.; SHEVYAKOV, M.N., retsenzent, red.; SHMAKOV, M.I., retsenzent, red.; ZHUK, S.Ya. [deceased], akademik, glavnyy red.; MUSSO, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk. red.; FILIMONOV, N.A., red.; VOLKOV, L.N., red.; GRISHIN, M.M., red.; ZHURIN, V.D., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; KOSTROV, I.H., red.; LIKHACHEV, V.P., red.; MEDVEDEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MIKHAYLOV, A.V., kand. tekin. nauk, red.; PATROV, G.D., red.; RAZIN, N.V., red.; SCBOLEV, V.P., red.; FERINGER, B.P., red.; FREYGOFER,

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ANDON'YEV, V.L... (continued) (ard 3.
Ye.F., red.; TSYPLAKOV, V.D. [deceased], red.; KCHABLINOV, P.H.,
tekhn. red.; GENKIN, Ye.M., tekhn. red.; KACHEROVSKYY, N.V., tekhn.
red.

[Volga-Don; technical account of the construction of the V.I. Ienin Volga-Don Navigation Canal, the TSimlyansk Hydroelectric Center, and irrigation systems] Volgo-Don; tekhnicheskii otchet o stroitel'stve Volgo-Donskogo sudokhodnogo kanala imeni V.I. Ienina, TSimlianskogo gidrouzla i orositel'nykh sooruzhenii, 1949-1952; v piati tomakh. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo. Vol.1. [General structural descriptions] Obshches opisanie sooruzhenii. Glav. red. S.IA. Zhuk. Red. toma M.M. Grishin. 1957. 319 p. Vol.2. [Organization of construction. Specialized operations in hydraulic engineering] Organizatsiia stroitel'stva. Spetsial'nye gidrotekhnicheskie raboty.

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AMDON'YMY, V.L.... (continued) Card 4,

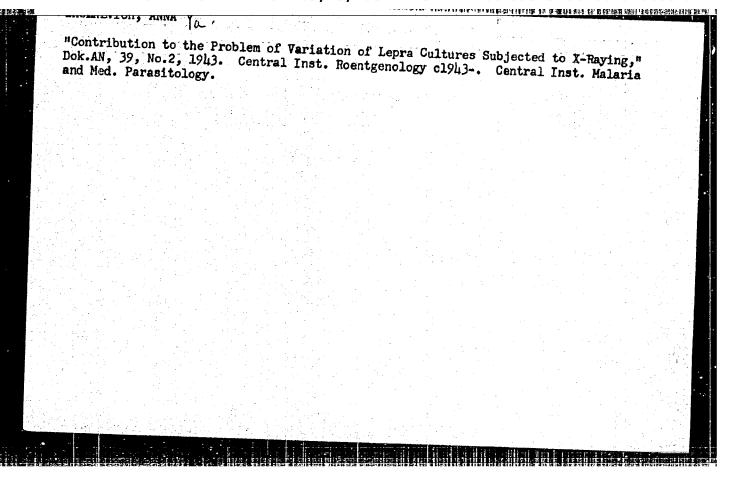
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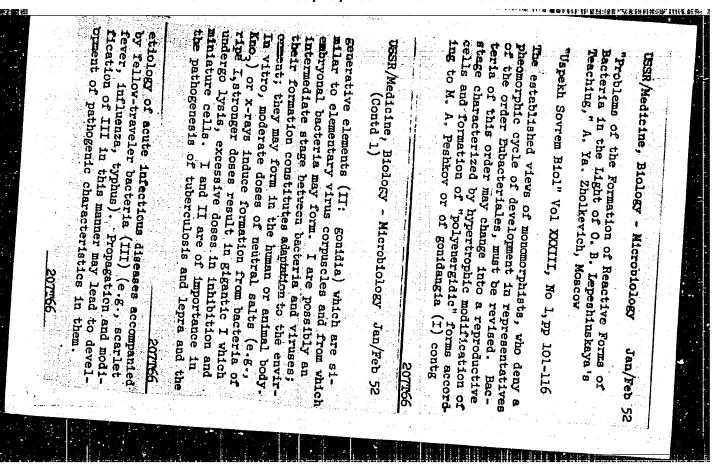
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chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Orishin,
Razin).

(Volga Don Canal-Hydraulic engineering)

Novoi Khromogennoi bakterii — Bacterium c	ristallino-violaceum -	New	Chromogenic	Bacteria)
ikrobiol. Zhurnal, 1, 1925 p 213 r. 460(2) 5 June 1953				
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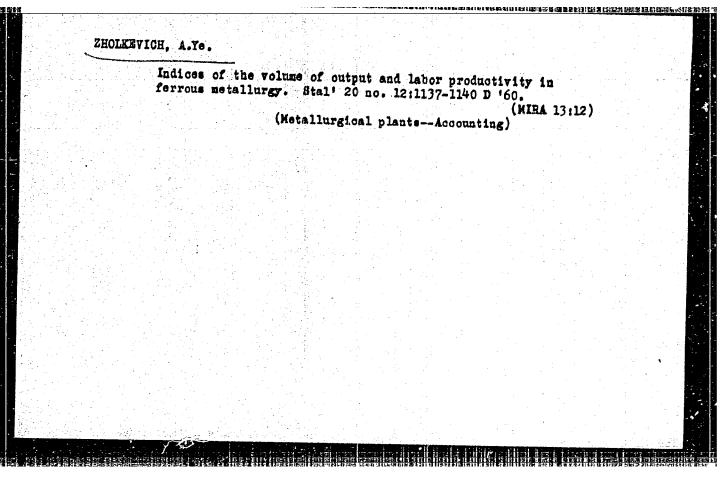


POLIKARPOV, Mikhail Sergeyevich; GERSHANOVSKIN, Ovsey Moiseyevich;
ZHOLKEVICH, Anton Yevgon'yevich; STHEL'NIKOVA, M.A., red.;
PONCHAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Planning of industrial production in terms of costs] Planirovanie proizvodstva produkteii promyshlennosti v stoimostnom vyrazhenii. Moskva, Izd-vo ekon. lit-ry, 1961. 110 p.

(Industrial management)

(Industrial management)



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5.4100° SUV/81-59-9-30328

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, p 39 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Zholkevich, G.A.

TITLE: The Absorption and Photoconductivity of Zinc Selenide and Telluride

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Vologodsk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1958, Vol 23, pp 103 - 128

ABSTRACT: The absorption spectra and the photoconductivity (Ph) of ZnSe and ZnTe films have been investigated which were prepared by sublimation or by the reaction between Zn and Se or Te in a sealed ampoule. At 292°K the longwave edge of the ZnSe sorption spectrum is at 465 m \mu, and that of ZnTe at 545 m \mu; at the reduction of the temperature it shifts somewhat toward the shortwave ride. The spectra of Ph for ZnSe (obtained by the reaction between Zn and Se) are clearly limited

at the shortwave side, have a maximum at 460 m μ and a more gradual slope of the longwave branch; for dust-coated films of ZnSe prepared

Card 1/2 by sublimation the position of the maximum in the Ph spectrum depends

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The Absorption and Photoconductivity of Zinc Selenide and Telluride

on the quantity of excessive Se. The Ph spectra of ZnTe have no sharp maximum limited at the shortwave side. The effect of Cd, Hg, Cl, Ga, Cu, Ag, Mn admixtures on Ph has been investigated; the activation of Cd and Hg increases Ph of ZnSe dust and shows no effect on Ph of ZnSe obtained by the chemical method.

B, Gugel'

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R002064910003-6

s/112/60/000/006/020/032

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1960, No. 6, pp. 358-359, # 5.2740

AUTHOR:

Zholkevich, G. A.

TITLE:

Photoelectric Properties of Zinc Selenide Films Produced by Vacuum

Evaporation

PERIODICAL: Uch zap. Vologodsk. gos. ped. in-ta, 1958, No. 23, pp. 129-149

TEXT: The principal photoelectric properties of photosensitive layers in photoconductive tubes are discussed, using ZnSe as an example. Methods of obtaining specimens of photosensitive layers on signal plates of photoconductive tubes are considered. The author gives the volt-ampere characteristics of two tubes are considered. The author gives the volt-ampere characteristics of two specimens, prepared by the method of vacuum evaporation with an excess of Se, and by applying ZnSe to a pure Se layer. The effect of a strong field causing a divergence from Ohm's law for a photosensitive layer at voltages of 2-4 v is a divergence from Ohm's law for a photosensitive layer at voltages of voltage. Investigated as well as the character of dependence of conductivity on voltage. The spectral distribution of photoelectric current is shown in case the layer is illuminated from the side of the platinum electrode. To clarify the nature

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S/112/60/000/006/020/032

Photoelectric Properties of Zinc Selenide Films Produced by Vacuum Evaporation of the space charge, originating during polarization, time characteristics of charging and discharging the specimens have been recorded. Under steady-state force amounts to some tenths of a volt.

V. P. Shch.

ZHOLKEVICH, G. A., Cand Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Optical and photoelectric properties of zinc selenide and telluride". Leningrad, 1960. 17 pp (State Order of Lenin Optical Inst im S. I. Vavilov), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1960, 128)